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reference. The chief regret of the critical student of history is that the text is not accompanied by authorities consulted; nor is there a bibliographical reference of any kind to encourage further research in some of the more particular aspects of journalism.

PAUL J. FOIK, C.S.C., PH.D.

A Glory of Maryland. By M. S. Pine, Philadelphia, Pa.: Salesian Press, Don Bosco Institute, 1917. Price, \$1.00.

This is really quite an interesting and attractive booklet. It is a metrical account of the life and labors of the Most Reverend Leonard Neale, D.D., the second Archbishop of Baltimore, the authoress' real name being Sister Mary Paulina. The historical notes at the end are themselves worth the price, not to mention the numerous illustrations containing some rare old prints. It is a labor of love on the part of the writer, inasmuch as Archbishop Neale was instrumental in establishing the Visitation Nuns in the United States. But anyone interested in the early history of the church in the United States will find the book well worth reading, as the notes are full of much interesting information upon that subject, especially information of a biographical character. The greater activity of Archbishop Neale's immediate predecessor in the see of Baltimore, Archbishop Carroll, has perhaps unduly relegated the memory of Neale to the obscure background. Yet the latter did leave the impress of his work upon the rising church, and it is precisely this which the author brings out with due emphasis. The book may serve a good purpose in inducing American-Catholic laymen to read somewhat of the early history of their church, a subject upon which at present they are unfortunately and densely ignorant.

LUCIEN JOHNSTON, S.T.L.

Centennial History of Illinois. Volume III; The Era of the Civil War: 1848-1870, by Arthur Charles Cole. The Illinois Centennial Commission, Springfield, Ill., 1919.

"The Catholic Church was gaining steadily in the larger cities from the heavy immigration of Irish and foreign Catholics. The Right Reverend James Oliver Van de Velde was installed as suc-

cessor to Bishop William Quarter as bishop of Chicago in 1848, but gave way five years later to Bishop O'Reagan; neither of these, however, aroused the enthusiastic cooperation of the clergy or laity. The See of Quincy was established in 1852, followed in 1857 by the erection of the episcopate of Alton. At the close of the decade the Catholics established the *Western Banner* as their organ at Chicago" (p. 248).

"The Catholics made progress in spite of the contentions that developed under the late years of Bishop Duggan's administration. Over one-half of the population of Chicago was Catholic; yet this included almost entirely persons of foreign birth or parentage, since the increase was largely the result of immigration. One of the problems of the Church was to Americanize the congregations; the Irish, however, often objected to the assignment of a priest who was not himself an Irishman."

"The Catholics labored not only under the difficulty of internal heterogeneity but also of external criticism. In 1867, considerable anti-Catholic feeling developed in Illinois when the Reverend J. G. White of Jacksonville, a fearless champion of Protestantism, went about the state lecturing on 'Romanism'" (pp. 425-6).

This is the rather meager account of Catholic growth and progress in Illinois—except for a detailed statement of Father Chiniquy's case—as given by the author of the above volume for the two decades under consideration. Compared with the space he devotes to other religious bodies, it scarcely does justice to the numerical strength of Catholics, their unobtrusive zeal, the institutions of learning and charity they founded. Nor is it even accurate.

Bishop Van de Velde was consecrated bishop of Chicago in St. Francis Xavier's church, St. Louis, February 11, 1849, and installed in his see the first of April of the same year. His successor was Bishop O'Regan (not O'Reagan). The diocese of Quincy was created July 29, 1853, but when the see was transferred to Alton, January 9, 1857, the diocese of Quincy ceased to exist. Bishop O'Regan's administration met with severe complaint on the part of some of his clergy, in consequence of which he resigned.

As for his successor, Bishop Duggan, his refinement and gentleness, his ease and grace of manner, made him socially very

popular, while his public spirit was much appreciated by the community at large. "The contentions that developed under the later years of his administration," confined as they were to the University of St. Mary of the Lake, were of very small consequence, and due to the first symptoms of that mental aberration to which the bishop fell a victim soon afterwards.

Perhaps all these are minor matters, but accuracy of dates and facts, in this case easily ascertainable, is expected even in a popular narrative of history.

For the rest, the author covers the ground quite thoroughly and succeeds in throwing some interesting sidelights on men and conditions of the times. Newspapers of the day have been very largely laid under contribution. Yet it is questionable whether every tenth rate sheet represents a current of public opinion worth chronicling. Newspapers, of course, are supposed to reflect the mind of the people. All too often they set forth only the warped and biased views of some influential individual or organization who, for reasons of their own, deem it well to keep in the background. Or they give vent to hastily conceived, ill-digested, violently expressed opinions that are unceremoniously reversed the next day. Vile and coarse epithets at the address of public men readily found their way into print towards the middle of the last century. Seldom was all this so apparent as in the case of Abraham Lincoln. Almost every refined and vulgar epithet had been hurled at him. Very few there were to credit him with any wisdom or any far-sighted vision. Suddenly—and none had greater claim to the title—he became a national hero. The turmoil of the times must explain to some extent the vitriolic attacks directed against him by the press. But their unhallowed source lay to a large extent in the press writer's psychology, who aims to startle or to strut forth as a tribune of the people, with little regard for the truth. A large class of newspapers may furnish abundant material for a study in mental pathology, but not for sober history.

In a few years the young Illinois commonwealth rose to be the second railroad state in the Union, and occupied first rank as a corn, wheat, oats and stock producing center. This rapid development was largely owing to a vast influx of immigrants. Settling in unfamiliar surroundings, they naturally became somewhat clanish, holding on to their language and their customs with un-

common persistence. And this clannishness was fostered by every political party openly courting the votes of the Irish, the Germans, the Swedes, the French and the rest. Thus was "foreignism" perpetuated by the very Americans whose primary duty should have been to bring about a complete fusion between native and immigrant stocks. If the melting pot has not functioned properly, all the blame should not be put on the foreigner.

With the superabundant production of foodstuffs that characterized Illinois during this period, and a very large cotton crop into the bargain, the cost of living kept on rising steadily. At the end of the war it had risen 300 per cent, while wages had risen only 50 to 100 per cent. In 1867, wheat sold in Springfield at \$3.50 and flour at \$18.00 a barrel. Disgraceful secret combinations of capitalists added to the burden. The "live stock ring" of Chicago was made possible because, unknown to the public, the railroads subscribed practically all the capital. Being then the largest live stock market in the world, they undertook to convert themselves into a secret exchange by suppressing the reports of sales of cattle in the daily newspapers. Thus they were able at times to buy hogs at five or six cents live weight and sell pork, ham and lard at more than double that price. In 1868, after wheat had been cornered three times, corn and barley twice, and rye and oats, once, a corner on pork forced up the price of pork products so high that the deluded farmers were aroused to defend themselves against their spoilers.

Everyone asked in dumb astonishment for the cause of this unprecedented rise. No one seemed able to supply an answer or a remedy, until within a short time a financial crisis of serious proportions brought about a general leveling.

The freedom of the press in time of war has always been a delicate question; conscientious criticism of military measures is readily turned into evidence of disloyalty and treason. Only one Illinois paper of importance, the *Chicago Times*, was suppressed by the military authorities. But the arbitrary action was followed by such a quick and overwhelming protest of citizens of both political parties that the President rescinded the order almost at once. After its ill-treatment the circulation of the paper increased materially among the common people.

Illinois has always been justly proud of the fact that the two

men who won the civil war, Lincoln and Grant, were sprung from her soil. All during the weary years of conflict the state furnished much more than its quota of troops, and there was never any need of resorting to conscription. The familiar story is retold in the present volume with justifiable pride. It is worth chronicling, however, that while the state lost 8,908 men in killed and wounded, more than twice that number (19,934) died from the ravages of disease.

The author remarks in his Preface that this particular period of Illinois history is complicated by the place taken by Illinois leaders on the roll of national heroes. And the historian finds himself torn between the demands of the common people for an interpretation of their democratic development against great odds, and the influence of the statesmen on the hustings, in the national legislature and the presidential chair, as well as that of the successful military commander. On the whole he has succeeded in balancing all the factors and in delineating the many-sided evolution of a great state with a completeness of detail that does not preclude a full grasp of the whole vivid moving panorama.

J. B. CULEMANS, Ph.D.

Studies in the Old South by the Present Day Students of a Virginia College. A Collection of Essays to which have been Awarded during the Past Ten Years the Dr. George W. Bagby Prize of Hampden-Sidney College for the Best Essay written by an Undergraduate upon Ante-Bellum Conditions in the South. 1916. Pp. 116.

A valuable addition to extant literature on conditions in the southland anterior to and during the American Civil War period and, from a southern standpoint, explaining the attitude of the seceding states, is found in the above publication.

The work appears as a striking illustration of the, perhaps, overly quoted "multum in parvo." The essays are ably treated by ten writers and turn mainly on questions of paramount interest to every student of the American pre-Civil and Civil War periods. The introduction consists of a one-page preface by George Gordon Battle. The titles of subjects treated, with authors, are as follows: The Influence of the Extensive Growth of Tobacco in Virginia in the Seventeenth Century, by W. W. Grover, 1906;